

18<sup>th</sup> ETH-Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles  
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## Responses of healthy & diseased airway epithelia to primary and photo-chemically aged aerosols from wood combustion

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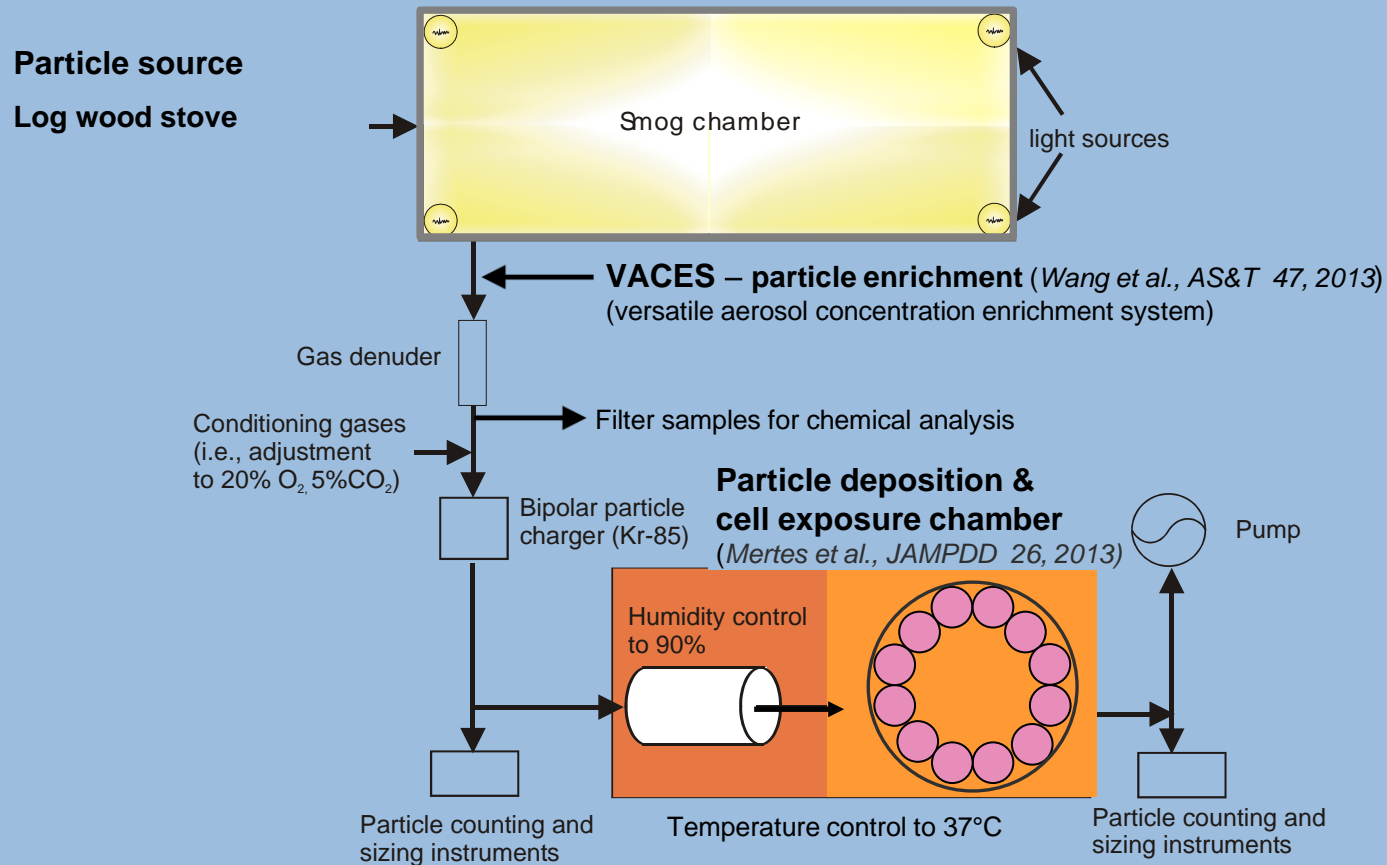
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# Background and Aims

- > Adverse health effects of inhaled fine and ultrafine particles
- > Persons with pre-existing lung disease are more vulnerable
- Which particle characteristics induce the biological effects ?
- What biological parameters cause susceptibility ?
  
- > Aerosols from wood combustion
- > Effects due to different chemical composition but similar concentration of the particles
- > In-vitro study simulating the situation in vivo

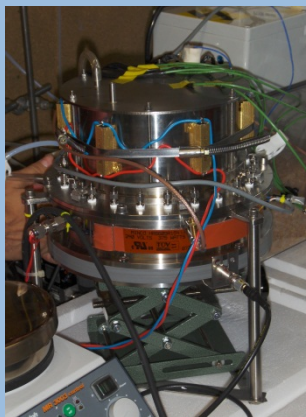
# Experimental set-up



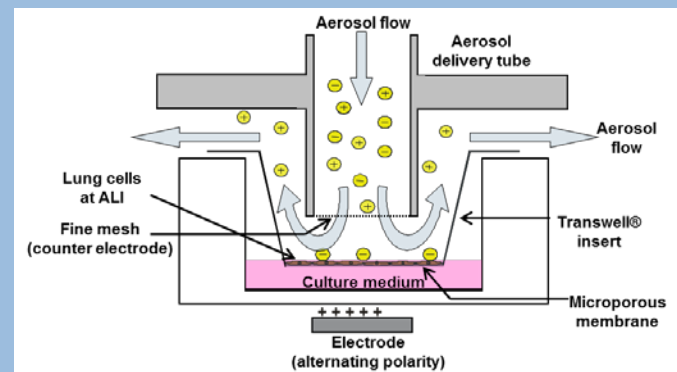
# Methods

## Particle deposition chamber

- > Aerosol conditioning: 37°C, 85-95% RH
- > Aerosol distribution: 12 delivery tubes
- > Particle deposition: e-field: 4 kV/cm, alternating polarity: 1 Hz
- > Total aerosol flow: 600 mL/min, 50 mL/min per tube
- > Cell exposure: 12 cell cultures at air-liquid interface (ALI) on Transwell® inserts per plate



Particle deposition & cell exposure chamber



Particle deposition by electrostatic precipitation

# Cell culture models

- > Re-differentiated human bronchial epithelial cells
  - Respiratory epithelium with mucus secreting, ciliated & basal cells = pseudostratified epithelium
  - Tissue with low cell turnover
  - Production & maintenance of air-liquid interface = established ALI
  - Normal and diseased (cystic fibrosis, CF) donors
  
- > Human bronchial epithelial cell line BEAS-2B
  - Monolayers of a single, cuboidal cell type
  - Immortalized, proliferating cells
  - Submersed cultures; reduced cell culture medium for exposure at ALI

# Exposure protocol and cell analysis

- > Cell cultures on microporous filter inserts at ALI
- > Single, short term (**2h**) exposure to aerosol
- > Controls (untreated & **filtered-air** exposed )
- > Cell analysis within **24h after exposure** (acute)
- > Biological markers
  - Cytotoxicity (necrosis: release of lactate dehydrogenase, **LDH**)
  - Inflammatory mediator release (cytokines: **IL-6, IL-8**)

# Results

## Composition of exhaust & particle dose

- > Medium and high stove load:
  - Organic compounds dominant
  - Black carbon depending on stove load
  - Constant particle dose ( $\sim 270 \text{ ng/cm}^2$ )

# Results

## Cellular responses

- > Cytotoxicity
  - Increase of cytotoxicity after particle exposure in all cell models
  - BEAS-2B cells are more sensitive than re-differentiated cells
  
- > IL-6 release
  - Increase in BEAS-2B cells only
  
- > IL-8 release
  - Trend to increased IL-8 release in all cell models
  - Different baseline release of IL-8 in cell models
  
- > Cause-effect relationship
  - Evidence for correlation of necrosis with distinct particle constituents



# Conclusion

Evidence for adverse effects of primary and aged particles from wood combustion on airway epithelia:

- (i) Increase of cytotoxicity after particle exposure
- (ii) Correlation of cytotoxicity and specific particle components
- (iii) Release of cytokines dependent on cell model
- (iv) Different responses of epithelial cell line and differentiated epithelial cells

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